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## TWENTY-THREE TROOPERS SAFE ON AMERICAN SOIL

### OVATION IS GIVEN RETURNING TROOPERS BY THOUSANDS WHO LINE STREETS OF EL PASO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
EL PASO, June 29.—The twenty-three negro troopers of the Tenth cavalry, who at Carrizal, Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua City and Juarez, have been central figures in the most striking and potential chapter of the Mexican situation, are once more safely out of Mexico.

Survivors of a bloody battle with a vastly superior force, victims twice of mobs that stoned them; more than once gripped with the fear of execution for their part in the Boyd expedition; and, lastly, object of intercession by the president of the United States, were brought to the border from Chihuahua City on a special train today and turned over to General George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso base.

With them came Lem H. Spillsbury, the Mormon scout who guided Captain Charles T. Boyd and his little command over the trail that led to the Carrizal encounter. Spillsbury spent the night at the home of his brother here. The troopers were quartered at Fort Bliss, awaiting orders from General Funston at San Antonio.

It was thought probable at military headquarters that the twenty-three troopers will be kept at the Fort Bliss hospital until all danger of infection from disease will have been removed, and then transferred to their various commands.

The horses, arms and accoutrements of the troopers are expected to arrive here from Chihuahua City tomorrow. They were left behind yesterday so that the release of the men of the Tenth could be expedited.

Two stories, widely diverging, were brought back from their captivity by the prisoners. One told by Spillsbury, upholds statements he was credited with making at Chihuahua City, stating that Captain Boyd with "bull-headedness" in advancing in the face of a certain Mexican attack. The other, narrated by fighting men of the Tenth, declares the Mexicans to have been the aggressors and blames them for the ensuing slaughter.

The latter account is embellished with charges that have not hitherto been brought to light. Private William B. Gibson declared that he was certain that after the Americans had quit the field of the Carrizal battle, the Mexicans went over it and killed several Americans who were wounded, but still alive.

Gibson's assertion was corroborated by Privates Archie Jones and Luther Alexander. Numerous others of the troopers claimed they had been robbed of money and valuables following their capture.

The arrival of Spillsbury and the negro troopers at the border today took rank in the minds of El Paso and Juarez with the recent visit of General Scott and Obregon. Thousands gathered in both cities to witness the event.

In Juarez, a big crowd at the Mexican Central railroad station viewed the disembarking of the prisoners from their special train with curiosity, but gave no outward evidence of enmity. Now and then as they progressed from the station to the disinfecting plant from that point to the commandancia and, finally to the international bridge, there were scattering disapproving jeers. In the main, however, the Mexican populace acted with reserve.

Once, the crowd in Juarez acted with genuine good humor. That was when the troopers descended from the train. Stripped of their uniforms after the battle of Carrizal, and with restoration only partly made, the dusky soldiers were decked out in striking and motley garb. Their appearance brought forth a chorus of laughter.

When the formalities of the transfer had been ended, and the Americans marched off the international bridge to the El Paso side, they were greeted by a vast roar of cheering from the thousands gathered there. However, the authorities soon squelched the demonstration, to the great disappointment of the participants, who had stood guard from sun-up until 3 o'clock in the afternoon to welcome the returning troopers.

One of the features of the day's developments was the arrival here of Captain Lewis S. Meyer, for treatment at the Fort Bliss hospital of the wound he received at Carrizal, only an hour before the prisoners

### TWENTY-THREE MELONS FOR NEGRO TROOPERS

EL PASO, June 29.—Twenty-three watermelons, the gift of a local commission merchant, were awaiting the twenty-three negro troopers when they arrived at Fort Bliss. Military discipline did not prevent their satisfying their appetite immediately.

"Oh, boy, you don't know how this tastes after those Mexican frioles," one of the twenty-three exclaimed as he sank his teeth into a melon.

They were released. Captain Meyer's coming was almost lost sight of in the other event. Tonight he arranged to visit the dusky soldiers at Fort Bliss. Fifteen of them, the men of K troop, are under his command.

Schedule to arrive in Juarez early this morning, the special train delegated by General Trevino at Chihuahua City to carry the 24 prisoners to the border, in response to President Wilson's peremptory demand, did not pull into Juarez until noon.

Departure was made in the night, the prisoners being taken to the train secretly so as to avoid arousing the people. It was almost nine o'clock when the train pulled out.

The crowd which greeted the train, consisting of an engine, tank, day coach and caboose, packed the station platform, lined the railway tracks to the town's main street and sat on the tops of empty box cars.

Straw sombreros of huge size and bright shawls showed that a large part came from the hill ranches. But even the townfolk belonged to the laboring class. The crowd, in all, represented the class that has fought the revolution.

The prisoners were slow in getting out. Their guard issued first—little brown soldiers whose uniforms had been re-dyed a bright saffron yellow, some with straw sombreros and others with yellow canvas yachting hats.

After the Carrizal soldiers had formed an avenue along the outer edge of the platform, General Gonzales entered the car. He returned shortly with the officer of the guard and joined Consul Garcia and Mayor Prieto of Juarez on the platform. They started ahead, and the first negro prisoner appeared in the door.

A chorus of derisive whistling rose from their rowd as he and his comrades filed down the car steps. Though the faces of most of them looked lean and drawn, and wore an expression of anxiety, the negroes presented a ludicrous appearance. Be- reft of their complete uniforms, which had been stripped from them at Villa Ahumada, following their battle, and had not been restored, they did not look like soldiers. For headgear, they wore a motley collection of hats bought from prisoners in the Chihuahua prison, towels or colored bandanas. Shirts were in many cases reduced to underwear. Two of the men wore blankets in lieu of trousers. One had a towel around his waist. Sandals and shoes not of army pattern decked their feet.

One of them managed to smile and say: "We are sure glad to get back." Interpreter Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon interpreter, and scout and the only white man, had on a white yachting cap and white trousers many sizes too large. He acted as leader of the party.

From the station the prisoners were marched down the main street to the disinfecting plant where they were fumigated. Then they were taken around a corner to the commandancia or headquarters, where the negroes were put in a large room under guard. Spillsbury was asked into another room, where he gave his story in an interview to the Associated Press. General Gonzales then ordered dinner for the prisoners. The negroes, at this stage refused to talk, saying they must first report to their superior officers.

Spillsbury was asked the direct question as to who, in his opinion, was responsible for the Carrizal affair. "I am hardly prepared to answer that question," he said. "If Captain Boyd had orders to go through Carrizal to Villa Ahumada he demonstrated that he was a very brave man."

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### French, Russians And Italians Rout Teutonic Allies

#### STILL WAITING FOR COMPLIANCE WITH DEMANDS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Washington government still awaited tonight full compliance with its demands by the de facto authorities through the release today by General Carranza's order of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal has averted the probability of immediate retaliatory steps. It is possible that it has also helped to pave the way toward an attempt at peaceful settlement of the whole border situation.

High officials made it very clear, however, that the vital point of issue—the future attitude of Mexican forces toward American troops in northern Mexico engaged in guarding the border and pursuing bandits who raided American territory—remains to be settled.

The state department had no advice tonight as to when a diplomatic reply to its demand might be expected. The Carranza government had adopted the unusual course of complying in fact, with an urgent demand from a foreign government before it even acknowledged receipt of the note or made any statement of what it proposed to do.

Pending a satisfactory answer to its demand and more far-reaching requirements, the United States will continue to carry troops to the border and to take every step necessary in preparation for the carrying out of its purpose by force of arms.

Intimations have come, it is understood, that Carranza intends to back up the orders issued to General Trevino directing that American troops be attacked if they moved in any direction in Mexico except toward the border. Officials are fully prepared for a reply of that character, despite the fact that the prisoners taken at Carrizal have been promptly surrendered on demand.

They expect, however, that the reaffirmation of position will be made in a note free from hostile language and continuing the discussion of availability of the withdrawal of the American troops. Apparently Secretary Lansing is determined to get a clear statement of intentions on this subject by the United States, and he founded Carranza officials' professions of desire to avoid a clash, however, and a further struggle to fix diplomatically responsibility for hostilities that may come in the future.

Mr. Lansing made it clear today to Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, that pending a formal reply from the Carranza government to his last note, no offer of mediation would be acceptable to the United States. The minister had noted reports that the Carrizal prisoners would be released and called to see whether that had changed the attitude of the Washington government. Mr. Lansing succeeded in convincing the minister that it would be a waste of time to attempt to talk about mediation at this time.

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#### ANY DELAY WOULD BE OF BENEFIT TO UNITED STATES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
SAN ANTONIO, June 29.—Any delay incident to new negotiations with General Carranza will be of inestimable benefit to the United States should the course of events cause a general clash between the United States and forces of the de facto government, according to army officers here. No similar advantage would accrue to the Mexican forces, according to those in close touch with the intelligence department of the army.

This advantage could consist not only of permitting the release for active service of the 35,000 regulars guarding the border by substitution of national guardsmen, but in the concentration of supplies for a big campaign, the mobilization of transport facilities and the rehabilitation of the flying arm of the service.

General Bell at El Paso reported tonight to General Funston that the twenty-three American prisoners taken by the Mexicans at Carrizal had been turned over to him. He gave no details of the stories told by the prisoners, however.

News that General Trevino had occupied Santa Clara, Namiquipa and Las Cruces and was concentrating large forces south of El Valle caused no anxiety for the safety of General Pershing's column. The same was true of the report that 10,000 Mexican troops had been assembled at Guzman, in close proximity to the northern section of Pershing's line of communication. It was declared by officers here that ample steps had been taken to protect the line feeding the Pershing expedition.

Rumors from various sources of clashes at Ojinaga, near Presidio, Texas, and other points reached headquarters today but found no confirmation in the reports to General Funston.

The exact time of the arrival at border posts of the first national guard organizations could not be definitely determined at headquarters but some regiments are expected to reach their destinations tomorrow.

#### SEEK SLAYERS OF BROTHER AND BRIDE

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 29.—Brothers of William Parker, the rancher, who with his bride of five months, was murdered on their ranch near Hachita, N. M., by bandits recently, tonight were still combing the territory in the vicinity of the ranch in the hope of obtaining some trace of the marauders. Other posses had withdrawn.

Several ranchmen on the border south of Hachita have removed their families to Deming and other towns further in the interior.

#### NO TROUBLE FOR LAMBERT GIRL TO GET CYANIDE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WAUKEGAN, June 29.—A three day cross-examination of Wm. H. Orpel, charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, having been concluded this afternoon, the defense immediately set about to show that the Lake Forest high school girl committed suicide by taking potassium of cyanide. Two witnesses were heard before adjournment on the point of the availability of the poison to her.

These witnesses, John R. Vergoe, a special student at the Deerfield High School, which was attended by Marion, and E. J. Trague, the instructor in chemistry testified that the cyanide was available in liquid for min the chemistry laboratory and in crystal form in the stock room adjoining and that Marion entered the laboratory on Tuesday, February 8, the day before her death at about 10:30 in the forenoon and appeared to be at work. There was a rule forbidding the use of the room except at stated periods.

The stock room in which was a full complement of acids salts served also as the instructor's private laboratory, adjoined the class room. A box containing lumps of potassium cyanide stood on a low shelf the third article on it from the door, according to Mr. Trague. On a class room shelf, plainly marked was a bottle containing the poison in solution. The instructor did not recall that either had been used in class work.

#### FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY MERGE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
NEW YORK, June 29.—The Famous Players-Film Company and the Jesse E. Lasky Feature Play company were merged here today into the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation with a capital of \$12,500,000.

#### CAPTAIN THOMSON GUILTY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
SEATTLE, June 29.—Captain H. J. Thomson of the Canadian army was found guilty by a jury in the United States district court of violating the United States neutrality laws by enlisting men here for the Canadian army.

#### Tucson Has More Defense Units Than Any Border City

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
TUCSON, June 29.—As the fruits of a local preparedness campaign, started since the Mexican situation became acute, Tucson boasts of having more defense units than any other border city. There have been organized home guard infantry, home guard cavalry, rifle club battalion, auto corps as auxiliary to home guard, nurses' auxiliary and a local branch of the American Red Cross.

Preparations began at organizing a hospital corps today. In addition to these defensive measures, Tucson has sent three companies to the "front," two infantry companies and 5 hospital corps. Incorporated in Company K is the Tucson aero squadron association.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
NOGALLES, ARIZ., June 29.—A definite agreement that general hostilities in this district would not be set in motion by such local events as the clash between American and Mexican soldiers here Tuesday night, was reached today between Colonel W. H. Sage, U. S. commander, and General Norzagaray, commander of the Mexican consulate here. General Norzagaray crossing the line for the purpose.

"It is now definitely understood," Colonel Sage said later, "that in this district there will be no battle until the word has been received from Washington and Mexico City respectively."

Damage to the American consulate

#### President Describes Self As In Fighting Mood

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—President Wilson, describing himself as "in a fighting mood," enunciated today to a large crowd in Independence Square, his conception of some of the cardinal American ideals. He declared that America in dealing with other nations must "vindicate at whatever cost" its principles of liberty, justice and humanity; that "America first" must be translated into action exalting it above all selfish interest; and that the nation's policy and development must be guided by the whole people and not by any small group.

Applause repeatedly interrupted the address. The crowd liked particularly the president's declaration that American principles must be vindicated in the country's foreign relations, which apparently was interpreted as referring to the Mexican situation. At no time, however, did Mr. Wilson mention Mexico or any other foreign nation directly.

"I believe," the president said, "that America, the country which prevails in our thoughts, should be ready in every point of policy and of action, to vindicate at whatever cost, the principles of liberty, of justice and of humanity to which we have been devoted from the first."

"I believe that at whatever cost, America should be just to other people and treat other people as she demands that they should treat her. She has a right to demand that they treat her with justice and respect, and she has a right to insist that they treat her in that fashion, but she cannot insist upon that unless she is willing to act in that same fashion toward them."

"That I am ready to fight for at any cost to myself."

"Urging that the whole people should help the national policies the president said that some men pretended to believe in the average man but the way they acted they showed they did not."

"Oh, you Teddy," some one shouted and the president hastened to explain that he was not referring to any one individual.

"America first means nothing until you translate it in what you do," was a statement that brought prolonged applause. Cheers also greeted the president's declaration that while he was not interested in fighting for himself, he was "immensely interested in fighting for the things that I believe in and so far as they are concerned, I am a challenger to all comers."

Officially the president addressed delegates to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, but a mixed crowd heard him. He spoke in the open air, under the shadows of Independence hall. He left for Washington immediately after the address.

The full text of President Wilson's address follows:

"You will understand that I have not come here to make an extended address. I do not need to explain to you the circumstances which have made it impossible that I should prepare an extended address, but I count myself very fortunate to be able to leave my duties at Washington long enough to face this interesting company of men who have the very fine conception that it is their duty to lift the standards and ideals of their profession."

"I understand, gentlemen, that you have associated yourselves together in order to promote candor and truth in the advertisement of your business. I wish very much, gentlemen, that candor and truth might always be the standard of politics as well as the standard of business. I want to challenge your attention for a moment to this aspect of your activities. I do not see how a man can devote himself to candor and truth in the promotion of a particular business without studying the life of the great nation to whom he addresses his advertising. I do not see how a man can fail, having

ing established the horizon of his business where the great hills of truth lie, to lift his eyes to the great multitude of laboring men and striving women who constitute a great nation like ours and in the very act of advising them get in his own consciousness some part of the impulse of their life. You cannot commend your business to the people that you do not understand and you cannot understand the people of the United States without wishing to serve them.

"So I come to you with this thought: America is at a point, gentlemen, where it is more than ever necessary that she should understand her own ideals not only but be ready to put them into action at any cost. It is one thing to entertain fine principles and another thing to make them work. It is one thing to entertain them in formulas of words like the splendid words which were uttered and give distinction to this ancient and historic building, but it is another thing to do what those same men did, make those words live in the action of their lives. And America is summoned in each new generation to renew not only the pledges that those men made, but to renew the example which they gave the world."

"I am not interested and I beg that you will believe me when I say that I never have been interested in fighting for myself, but I am immensely interested in fighting for things that I believe in, and so far as they are concerned, I am a challenger to all comers. It is important therefore, since I am in fighting mood to let you know what are some of the things that I do believe in."

"In the first place, I believe and I summon you to show your belief in the same thing, that it is the duty of every American in everything that he does, in his business and out of it, to think first, not of himself or of any interest which he may be called upon to sacrifice, but of the country which we serve. 'America first' means nothing until you translate it in what you do. So I believe most profoundly in the duty of every American to exalt the national consciousness by purifying his own motives and exhibiting his own devotion."

"I believe in the second place that America, the country that we put first in our thoughts, should be ready in every point of policy and point of action to vindicate at whatever cost, the principles of liberty, of justice and of humanity, to which we have been devoted from the first. You cheer the sentiment but do you realize what it means? It means that you have not only got to be just to other nations, it is not an easy thing to do. It is easy to think first of the material interest of America but it is not easy to think first of what America, if she loves justice, ought to do in the field of international affairs. I believe that at whatever cost, America should be just to other peoples and treat other peoples as she demands that they should treat her. She has a right to demand that they treat her with justice and respect and she has a right to insist that they treat her in that fashion but she cannot insist upon that unless she cannot with dignity or with self

#### AUSTRIANS ARE LOSING HEAVILY ON TWO FRONTS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
In a Russian attack over a front of 25 miles, extending eastward from Kolomena in Galicia, the Austrians have been compelled to retire on a part of the front in the region of Kolomena and southward. The Austrians valiantly attempted to hold back the on-coming Russians, but according to Vienna, Emperor Francis Joseph's warriors finally were compelled to give way before superior forces.

In this fighting and also in battles near Kutty, in Bukovina, the Austrians suffered heavy casualties. In addition, 221 officers and 10,285 men were taken prisoner and heavy guns, machine guns and stores were lost. The Russian successes in this region seemingly gives them almost free access to the Carpathian passes and to the railway line running northwest from Kolomena to Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

On the central part of the Russian front in Volhynia, the violent battles around Lihovicia and in the region of Soucl continues unabated. Further north, the Germans have followed heavy bombardments of various positions with infantry attacks, which Petrograd says were all repulsed.

The Germans again have made an effort to win French positions west of Hill No. 204, northwest of Verdun after a bombardment extending from the hill to the Avocourt woods. The curtain of fire of the French and the fire of their infantry put down the attack, however, intense bombardments continue northeast of Verdun around Fleury and the Vaux, Champs and Chemis woods.

The British along their part of the front in France and Belgium are keeping up their heavy bombardment of German trenches and sending out raiding parties who are reported to be doing effective work, inflicting more or less casualties on the Germans and bringing back prisoners. The guns of the British have done much damage to German trenches at many points, according to London.

In the Austro-Italian theater, the Italians in the Trentino are still driving back the Austrians and recapturing important positions taken from them in the recent Austrian offensive. The Italians also have opened a big offensive against the Austrians on the eastern front around Monte San Michele, San Martino, Here, however, according to Vienna, the Italians are being partly repulsed by Austrian counter-attacks.

#### German Attack Repulsed

PARIS, June 29.—After a violent bombing raid on the French positions north of Thiamont in the Verdun sector, but were repulsed with heavy losses, according to an official statement.

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#### WILL REMOVE TROOPERS' BODIES TO AMERICAN SOIL FOR BURIAL

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
MEXICO CITY, June 29.—Minister of War Obregon today instructed General Trevino, the Mexican commander at Chihuahua, to inform Consul Garcia at El Paso that no impediment would be placed in the way of the American authorities if they desired to remove the bodies of the American troopers killed at Carrizal to American territory for burial.

The correspondence between General Obregon and General Trevino arose from a request of General George Bell, Jr., commander of American troops at El Paso that the Mexican government deliver the bodies for burial. General Obregon informed General Trevino that the expense for the transfer of the bodies to the United States must be borne by the American government.

Garcia Promises Help  
EL PASO, June 29.—General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district, said tonight that he requested several days ago, Mexican consul here, Andres Garcia, Mexican consul here, to have the bodies of the American troopers killed at Carrizal removed to the United States for burial. Consul Garcia replied, General Bell said, that he would do everything in his power, but that authority for such removal would have to be obtained from General Trevino. Arrangements are being made whereby the twenty-one bodies believed to be on the Mexican battlefield, will be brought to the border at the expense of the American government, it was said.

Say Fifteen Missing  
SAN ANTONIO, June 29.—Revised lists at department headquarters indicate that fifteen men and officers of C and K troops are missing. Of this number General Trevino reported twelve killed. The record shows that forty-seven men and one officer have returned to the American lines. The total list when the expedition started was eighty-seven, including a Mexican and a Mormon serving as guides. The return to the border of twenty-four prisoners leaves as missing fifteen.

across the line during the looting of the building Tuesday night was fixed today by United States Consul Frederic Simpich at a nominal figure. Consul Simpich, who has been living on the American side in the present crisis, visited the consulate today in company with Mexican Consul Delgado and Jose Estrada, owner of the house and its furniture. Nothing was missing except a few books and clothing and the provisions left there. The shield of the consulate was brought across the frontier when Consul Simpich changed his residence.

Preparation of a camp for troops en route here was being hastened today, it being understood that the present garrison of 2,000 men will have been increased to nearly 8,000 within a week.

#### Mystery In El Paso Fires

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
EL PASO, June 29.—A number of fires of undetermined origin, which recently have caused heavy losses in El Paso, were being investigated tonight by municipal authorities. The investigation was a direct result of a fire which today destroyed the building and stock of James A. Dick and company, wholesale grocers, with a loss of \$250,000, only part of which

was covered by insurance. Another second fire here today destroyed twenty-five automobiles and the building of the Lone Star Motor company, with an estimated loss of \$50,000.

Several days ago another motor company was destroyed with a similar loss and several fires in downtown buildings have been extinguished since then before they gained any large headway.